THE GOOD TIMES GONE.

HIGH WAGES AND AMPLE PROFITS THINGS OF THE PAST.

BUSINESS WILL REVIVE SOMEWHAT, BUT ON A DIFFERENT PLANE-IF THE COUNTRY LIKES IT. IT CAN SAY SO NOVEMBER 6.

(From The Weekly Tribune.) The new Tariff bill has become a law. No similar bill was ever before enacted under so many trials and tribulations to the party which passed it. It is now more than one year since the Democratic leaders, in extra session as sembled, proclaimed with great enthusiasm, amid the sound of trumpets and waving of banners, that they would show the coun'ry how to enact a tariff law drawn on the lines of tariff for reve nue only. To hear them talk one would have supposed that such a bill could have been prepared and presented complete almost any morning before breakfast. Its preparation and passage were to be the work of a few days or weeks at most. But the party leaders did not agree among themselves as to the kind of a bill which they proposed to pass. Hardly two of them were in accord upon any single provision

"The New-York Sun" advocated from the start a measure which could have been drawn in a few moments and which would have been purely a revenue measure. That journal proposed that a duty of 35 per cent should be levied on foreign goods of every kind which should hereafter be shipped into the United States. Such a bill would have abolished the free list entirely. It would also have done away with all schedules. Indeed, such a law would have been easy of enforcement and a pure revenue bill in dead earnest. I am inclined to think that such a law as the one proposed by "The Sun" would have been preferable to the Wilson bill, and perhaps nearly as good as the Senate bill which has just become a

Such a law would have raised all the revenue required and would have been exactly in accord with the platform of the Democratic party. Why, bill become a law without his signature. then, could not "The Sun" induce Congress to adopt its plan? The reason is obvious. Such a law would have given "incidental" protection to a number of industries even more complete than did the Wilson bill, and as fully in some instances as does the Senate bill. The Republicans could not have supported such a measure, because they believe in protective duties in general, and they are in favor of a free list, on which should be placed all articles of necessity which cannot be produced in the United States. Republicans also favor discriminating duties. They would in many cases place the duty higher than 35 per cent whenever necessary to build up a home industry. In some instances a rate of duty less than 35 per cent would answer the same purpose, and in such cases they would levy a lower duty. The free-trade Democrats would not have supported such a measure, because they desire a lower rate than 35 per cent, whenever such a rate is high enough to protect an industry in the United States. Should 35 per cent be high enough to give the manufacturers of this country an advantage over foreign producers, the free traders would refuse to have the duty that high, and would insist upon a duty much lower. They believe in discriminating duties, but they discriminate against our own producers and in favor of foreign producers.

For these reasons "The Sun" was not able to secure support for the kind of a tariff measure it has been urging ever since the election of Mr Cleveland. The free traders are in the majority in the Democratic party, both in the House and in the Senate. A few in both houses of Congress believe in "incidental" protection.

While the free traders proclaimed in their platform that duties should be levied for the purposes of revenue only, yet they passed through the lower house a bill which would have produced a "deficit."

When Congress met the Democratic party semed nearly unanimous in reference to two or three principles. Nearly all of them claimed that they were in favor of what they called "free raw material," and of discouraging trusts and preventing combinations; and they professed to be a unit against giving American manufac- has now become a fact. tere over manufacturers of the Old World in the markets of the United State Yet the Wilson bill was drawn in many instances in open defiance of these admitted principles. Thep put wool on the free list, seeming to have a special prejudice against the whole woollen industry; but the cotton schedules they left full of protection. They reduced the rate on foreign hay, potatoes and onions, but left a high protective duty on the rice of the South.

However, it must be admitted the Wilson bill was more nearly in scord with free-trade notions han any Tariff bill which has been prepared in United States for the last forty years. adpting the rules, for which they had abused Mr. Reed so soundly and so continuously, the Demorats forced the passage of their measure through the lower house. It was sent to the Senate, and then the fun began,

The Denocrats in the Senate were utterly un able to agee upon that measure. It soon became apparent hat the Wilson bill could never become a law. The country is familiar with the higgling, the unning to and fro, the compromise and the yieldig of one point to one Senator and another point o another Senator. The Senate amended the Wison bill in over six hundred particulars, so much so that Mr. Wilson not only refused to recognize the measure, but he was unable even to discover in the lineaments of the product any resembance to the child of his former efforts. The Senate bill struck out the ad valorem duties n a large number of instances, and returned to specific duties. That of itself was a terrible blow to the free-trade theorists in the House The Senate also put coal and iron on the dutable list and placed the duty high enough purposely to give those industries protection. They also raised the rates of the Wilson bill on a vast number of other articles and in many instances wised the duties high enough to make them protective.

This is true: A majority of Democratic Sens tors, indeed, a large majority, were in layer of a bill as radical as the Wilson bill. But the mafority in the Senate was so small that these Benators were compelled to rield their private judgments in order to pass any tariff bill at all. I think there is no instance in the history of the Government where a revenue measure has been so entirely changed as was the Wilson bill after it reached the higher branch of Congress.

Then followed the usual method of adjusting differences. The House promptly rejected the amendments of the Senate and asked for a conference. It was granted by the Senste. The conference committees were each made up of Democrats and Republicans the latter in the minority, and then came a new departure from all previous practice in the American Congress. The memhers of that committee of conference were not called together at all as they should have been. The Democratic members alone from the House and Senate met in secret session without the presence of a single Republican, and proposed to harmonize the differences between the two houses without the aid or consultation of the members of the committee who belonged to the inknority party. During my short legislative experience do not recall a single instance of that kind. Indeed the Republican members upon that committee have stated that the bill never received

any real examination from the committee as a whole.

At this juncture, the President of the United States, for the first time in the history of the Nation, attempted to influence tariff legislation by a direct communication to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the lower house, and afterward permitted the letter to be read on the floor of the House. In that way, the letter became an authoritative document from the

Executive, written for the simple purpose of PLEADING TO BE RETURNED. bringing about a certain kind of legislation. He attacked the Senate bill in language as strong as could be written. He charged the authors of the bill with party perfidy and party dishonor, and asked the question as to how it would be possible to look the people of the United States in the face, having placed wool on the free list and yet having given protection to the capitalists who owned fron and coal mines. By that letter the President rendered the passage of such a bill as he desired an utter impossibility. But for it some compromise might have been made The Senate attacked his letter with great spirit. The members of the Finance Committee and Mr. Gorman, the leader of the Democrats in the Senate, were almost vicious in their assaults upon Mr. Cleveland, in reply to his charges of

The Conference Committee finally reported a disagreement to the House and the Senate. The House with a flourish of trumpets refused to recede, and with many declarations of being willing to die in the last ditch," called for a new conference. It was granted, but it soon be came very evident that the Senate would stop all further tariff legislation rather than yield to such a measure as the Wilson bill. The members of the House became alarmed. They soon found that bluff did not work. Then in hot haste Mr. Wilson, eating his own words, without any regard to parliamentary custom or parliamentary law, called the bill up in the House and at the dictation of a Democratic caucus passed the Senate bill without the change of a letter.

Such an abject surrender of principle, such backing down from the most courageous utterances, never occurred before in the Congress of he United States. So abject, so humiliating was the surrender that many people believed the President would certainly veto a bill which he had criticised as being infamous.

Here again they reckoned without their host. Mr. Cleveland is an obstinate but not a firm man. If he had believed what he wrote to Mr. Wilson he could never in any way have sented to such an infamous law going on the statute books. Many believed him "better than his party," and predicted that he would veto the In this they were mistaken. He let the does not relieve him, however, from responsibility. His action was virtually saying to the American people, "I am m favor of that bill." as much as it would have been had he signed it. The results which will follow the bill will be precisely the same as though he had signed it; and he cannot by cowardice shrink from the responsibility.

He wrote a second letter, to another member of Congress, giving his reasons for letting the bill become a law. In that he struck down one of the notions so dear to the Mugwump heart. These Mugwumps have been hugging the delusion for years that Mr. Cleveland is "better than party." He tells them in so many words that such an idea is a mistake. He claims to be nothing of the kind. He then gives as a reason, why he lets the bill become a law ,hat it is an entering wedge looking in the direction of free trade and that it will be instantly followed, as he hopes by other legislation in that direction.

Mr. Reed had stated in his speech at Old Orchard. Me., that the Democratic party would not consent that the Senate bill should be a finality upon the tariff question. He stated that the country would be disturbed by new efforts to pass a worse bill. Many Democratic papers took Mr. Reed to task and claimed that the state ment was born of Mr. Reed's hatred of the Democracy instead of the facts in the case. Mr. Cleveland takes precisely the position which Mr. Reed informed his audience would be taken; and it will now be in order for these same Demo cratic newspapers to laud Mr. Cleveland for doing exactly what they said he would not do. It is not difficult for Democratic newspapers to swallow medicine of this kind. They have been eating crow for several weeks, until the diet is at least made as palatable as it can be by con-

The new Tariff bill is now a law. I have predicted it constantly for the last sixteen months. The bill, while not as vicious as it might have been, is bad enough to injure the industries of this country beyond computation. The country has been suffering during all these months from the threat of this very legislation. The threat

Owing to the fact that small during the past year, and that merchants throughout the country have allowed their stock of goods to run very low, I look, now that the tariff question is disposed of for a time, for a general revival of business, but on a new and different plane from the one on which business was done previous to the election of 1892. The American people are not going to stand still or quit strenuous efforts even under the Senate bill. Business must revive more or less. Our people must do something. If they cannot do as well as they ought, they will go to work and do as well as they can.

I desire, however, that the readers of The Trib

une shall mark carefully in what way business revives. I predict that it must be on a general reduction of wages below those paid previous to 1892. Workmen in all the manufacturing establighments of the United States will be compelled to work for less pay. If they do not, then goods which are manufactured abroad with low-priced labor will come in and take possession of our markets, and our own workmen will have little or nothing at all 'o do at any kind of wages. or nothing at all to do at any kind of wages.

That of itself will reduce the amount of money which can daily be used in purchasing goods for general consumption, and will injure the markets of the United States. My prediction is that while business will revive somewhat, it will not be what it was under the McKinley law.

I sum up the effects of this bill in a few words. Business men must prepare to do business in a smaller way and with less profits than formerly. Business men must prepare to do business in a smaller way and with less profits than formerly. Workmen must prepare to live on less wages and less work than they have for years been accustomed to. The people have been buying twenty pounds of granulated sugar for a dollar. Now they will get eighteen or less. Sheep must be sold for mutton: they are almost useless for wool. Farming will be less profitable. The sugar beet industry may disappear altogether. It will be hard but these evils must be borne. My advice is: Accept the situation courageously and then at every opportunity in the future call to account the party which has worked such ruin to our industries and the happiness of our working classes. The people have it in their power to correct this evil at the polls. It cannot be done instantly. But be brave! We will reach it soon. Then, let us render such a verdict as will settle the questlot, once and forever.

The people are soon to have their opportunity. Watch and see how they vote in the coming elections. I am sure that they will speak loud except to be heard. tions. I am sure that they will enough to be heard. R.

A TREATY NOT FORMALLY DENOUNCED. The State Department could hardly have expected from the Madrid Government official information that Spain has abrogated the reciprocity conven tion, for the question related to a simple diplomatic arrangement, and not to a formal treaty. Moreover it is not certain that the Washington Ad-ministration has informed Spain of the adoption of the new tariff law, which deprived Cuban and Porto Rico sugar of the benefits granted by the McKinley bill. The formal exchange of notifications was made useless by the note addressed in June. 1881. to Secretary Blaine, by Señor Suñrez Guânes, the Spanish Minister at Washington, who wrote. "It is understood that this commercial arrangement shall be in force so long as it is not modified through the midtual consent of the Executive power of both countries, reserving always the respective right of the Spanish Cortes and of the United States Congress to modify or abrogate it, as they may consider it convenient." By adopting the new customs law the United States exercises a right reserved to it in the foregoing declaration; it destroys the basis of the agreement, annulling the concessions entered into; and consequently it is not necessary to inform it of the cessation of arrangements which it itself declares to be annulled. McKinley bill. The formal exchange of notifica-

BRECKINRIDGE AND HIS SHAMEFUL CAMPAIGN.

THE "SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR" BY TURNS SEN TIMENTAL AND CYNICAL-EMOTIONAL SELF-ABASEMENT AND SARDONIC EFFRONTERY.

La Grange, Ky., Sept. 4.-The line of defence taken by Colonel Breckinridge in prosecuting his canvass for renomination is peculiarly interest the personal foibles and intellectual limitations of this unabashed pleader for political and social rehabilitation. Facing an aroused constituency with a record of moral grossness like that uncovered by the Pollard trial, it would have been only natural for a bespattered candidate to take one of two very plain and open courses-either to proclaim, with the bold and sweeping cynicism of Colonel "Phil" Thompson, Mr. Breckinridge's unblushing advocate before the court at Washington, that an exposure of private vices, however odious, need not and should not affect a politician's public character and usefulness; or to admit frankly the helnousness of one's offences

ation of that free and full confession of error. But to a man of Colonel Breckinridge's pecu liar type of intellect and temperament, the adoption of either of these two lines of defence was a logical impossibility. Essentially a sentimentalist in politics, with a highly cultivated turn for emotional oratory, nature and training had alike unfitted the returning prodigal for the sardonic and cynical rôle outlined for him by Colone Thompson. On the other hand, though, a display of penitence, spectacular and imposing in its ef-Sect. was decidedly suited to the powers of an acknowledged master of lachrymose eloquence. There is, apparently, in Colonel Breckinridge's character a morbid impatience of criticism, even when self-inflicted, an imperious assurance of superiority to ordinary standards of conduct-a moral insensibility, in short-which has put the assumption of this alternative part equally beyond his natural abilities.

and appeal for leniency of judgment in consider

The result has been that, groping now in one direction and now in the other, the embarrassed candidate has held to neither possible attitude with consistency or resolution. On one day he has patted his vices patronizingly in public and declared with an air of Faistafflan inquence that they have really made him fewer nemies than his virtues. On another day he has beaten his breast before his constituents with the contrition of the publican, the effusiveness of his self-abasement scarcely concealing, however, the lively hope beneath of going back justi fied to the House of Representatives. But the thing has unusually triumphed over both these moods and Colonel Breckinridge has finished by finding an easy and regular outlet for his emotion in the amplification of the "persecutions" to which he has been unjustly subjected, and the celebration of his own undeserved but pattent martyrdom to "public opinion outside the Ash

These thoughts were especially borne home to the writer as he listened this afternoon to the "silver-tongued" orator's speech at a gathering of his Oldham County constituents at the little river town of Westport. Oldham County, of which this village of La Grange is the county seat. Hes joining on the west Jefferson, whose county seat is Louisville. With its two neighbors to its east, Henry and Owen countles, it forms the "upper" or "back country" end of the VIIth Congress District. Poorer in soil, more sparsely settled, and with a population wholly rustle, these three river vailey counties have usually figured in the politics of the district as a quite unimportant appendage to the five richer, more populous and more highly developed counties of the Blue Grass region-Favette, Woodford, Franklin, Scott and Bourbon-which from the beginning have made

Until this year, when all normal political con by the revelations of the Pollard trial, no claim to Congressional nomination had ever been raised by a Democratic leader from the "back countre" and of the district. For two generations the seat held so long and so fliustriously by Clay the exposure of the present occupant's immoral tites, this hard-and-fast succession would doubt less have been carried undisputed into another generation. Encouraged, however, by the extraordinary political confusion and party demoralization caused by its revolt in the Blue Grass counties against Colonel Breckinridge, the leading Democratic politician of the "upper" counties. Mr. Settle, of Owen, took the field last May as a candidate against both the sitting member and his chief opponent of the Biue Grass section, Mr. Owens, of Scott County. By one of the curious whirligigs of politics, the contest for the nomination has thus been carried with equal energy and bitterness into every part of the dis trict, and the hitherto neglected "upper" end has become one of the most vital factors in the suc cess or fullure of Colonel Breckinridge's significant "experiment" in American politics. To hold enough of the "back country" vote to make good his known losses in the Blue Grass countles has been the chief aim of the Breckinridge canvass and in his stumping tours the "silver-tongued" orator has penetrated for the first time in many years into the obscurer parts of this rustic upper section.

At Wesport this afternoon a tiny village nest ling on one of the steep bluffs which rise from the Ohio, eight miles from railroads or the tele graph, he found an audience singularly susceptible, perhaps, to the specious eloquence of his plea for personal indulgence and political quarter. Before this bucolic, out-of-the-way gathering, it was only natural, too, that he should let fall a little the mask of intellectual refinement, and show something of the real feeling customarily hidden under the veneer of his fastidious oratory. His first sentence struck the one real note in the whole speech. Standing on a rude platform built under the trees in the churchyard of the one church which Westport possesses, the besmirched statesman faced his audience, one third women and young girls, and jauntily declared: "I am not now running for a professorship of theology or the presidency of a female seminary." It was nearly two years ago, before the first whisperings of the Pollard scandal, that the writer last heard Colonel Breckinridge speak in public. A change in his manner since then, though subtle, perhaps, was still perceptible. There was the same natural grace of oratory, the same silvery voice and modulation of expression, the same gayety of carriage; but the red face under the silvery locks had a grosser look, and the coarse sneer at theology and the education of women seemed to sit repulsively on the lips of the former advocate of "high causes" and the favorite commencement orator at young ladies' schools.

"Recoilect, too," the speaker continued, with in-

orator at young ladies' schools.

"Recollect, too," the speaker continued, with insistence, "that I am not asking a renomination to Congress from the people of New-York, or Boston, or Philadelphia, or Chicago, but solely from the people of the Ashland district." This air of indifference to the influences which have revolted at his canvass was, it must be added, not long maintained successfully. The sting of the criticism from the pulpit in his own district, and of public opinion everywhere, could not be hidden. The chagrin of the orator broke out now and then throughout the speech in his biting allusions to the ministers of all denominations who have condenned his candidacy, and in his angry denunciation of the newspapers which have reflected the general judgment on his moral turpitude. The "persecutions" which he had been subjected to by the city of Chicago, became, indeed, the main theme of the latter portion of his speech; and his "sufferings" at the hands of the Chicago press and the governors of the Union League Club were made the basis of an impassioned appeal for a vote of confidence in his character from his Oldham constituents. "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone," was his somewhat infelicitous closing

plea; and then after a few rudimentary lessons in the laissez-faire theory of political economy, and a few laudations of his career in Congress, the unabashed and complacent orator took his seat, confident that every shortcoming had been condoned, and every stain on his character had been washed out in the imaginations of his hear-

The smallness of the gathering at Westport was The smallness of the gathering at the rather surprising; for a speech from a "silver-tongued" orator of national repute, struggling to efface the recollections of a scandal of national significance, is a treat rather rare in bucolic districts. Probably not more than 300 people were present at the Westport meeting. Of these one-third were women and a considerable number of the considerable number third were women and a considerable number of the men came, with the band employed for the occasion, from Madison, across the Ohio River in Indiana. Nearly all the younger women wore Owens badges, and cries for Owens from the outowens badges, and cries for Owens from the out-skirts of the gathering disturbed the speaker at several points in his address. Colonel Breck-inridge was not discouraged, however, and boldly predicted his own success at the polls on Septem-ber 15.

It will not be the fault, indeed, of any lack of energy or organization if the present Representative fails to succeed himself at the approaching primary. He has behind him the great bulk of the working politicians in the district, men to whom his defeat means the dissolution of the present party machine, and the transfer of political power and patronage to a new and rival set of manipulators. With this skilful and hardworking following as a nucleus to build around in It will not be the fault, indeed, of any lack of working following as a nucleus to build around in each of the eight counties, the Breckinridge canvass has been pushed effectively and with prac-tical results in the face of an apparently tre-mendous popular movement to defeat his renom-

Colonel Breckinridge has, probably, not greatly helped his cause by his public speeches. Yet his candidacy has been well managed, and he has the great advantage of a support distributed all the great advantage of a support distributed all over the district, while his two opponents are depending for their vote, one on the "upper" three counties, Oldham, Henry and Owen, and the other on the five lying exclusively within the Blue Grass region. The women of the dis rict, both in the "upper" and "lower" counties, are exerting a powerful influence against Colonel Breckinridge, and in favor of Mr. Owens, his chief competitor, and other moral forces are actively at work to avert the humiliation in the eyes of the State and the country involved in the renomination of the present incumbent. The contest has been so far, however, exceedingly close, and until the elections of Saturday next are over, it will be quite impossible to count upon either it will be quite impossible to count upon either the success or the failure of Colonel Breckinridge's sinister political experiment.

AGAINST AID FROM THE STATE.

THE REV. MADISON C. PETERS SAYS NO PUBLIC MONEY SHOULD BE GIVEN FOR SEC-

TARIAN INSTITUTIONS. The Rev. Madison C. Peters, in the prelude to his ermon last evening, said, in part:
One of the fundamently supporting pillars of our
American institutions is the absolute separation of
Church and State. The desperate fight in our for-American institutions is the absolute separation of Church and State. The desperate fight in our Constitutional Convention for the people's money for sectarian purposes is awakening people of the State to the Jesuit concretenies on our free institutions. The conspiracy is out. If it is right to divide the public funds for church "charities," why not also divide the public funds for church "charities," why not also divide the public school money in the State, and support denominational schools by public taxacion? There is no difference in principle, and the Roman Catholies see the important bearing of this controversy about the State funds for sectarian charities on the far greater question of public funds for Roman Catholic parochial schools.

They demanded what they had no right to demand of an American State. If the Constitutional Convention grants the demand for public money there will be absolutely no limit to their future demands. To refuse appropriations from the State funds for any sectarian purpose whatsoever is manifestly fair to all. The Homan Catholic deal of refiguous liberty is to permit them, without process, to run our free institutions for the barefit of the Church, and all who differ from them are "bigsts."

Hundreds of thousands of our citizens have memorialized the Constitutional Convention for sufficient barriers against any and all ecclessastical interference with the affairs of the State. That the Democratic members of the Convention voted unant-mously at the dictation of a foreign hierarchy, and that all members voting as Americans were Repub-

her ends, tarten appropriations are an interest State sup-turien appropriations are an interest State sup-of the Church, a virtual subsidy for its political ence, and at the expense of the general public, mg one man for the propagation of another a religion is attentically united. Hundreds of to a strict account the political party or profession the lead of foreign ecclesiastics and of the Roman Church which they control.

LES SONS FROM THE FOREST FIRES.

AN EFFECTIVE PORESTRY SYSTEM NEEDED From The New-York World.

Nothing but the adoption of an effective forestry system by the States most interested will diminish the frequency of these fires. But even if it were impossible to avoid the fires themselves, it is only through the gravest carelessness that whole towns

A LESSON THAT MUST BE LEARNED. From The Springfield Union.

From The Springheid Union.

The awful forest fires in Wisconsin and Minnetrace ought to teach the Nation and the States that
more stringent laws are necessary for the preservation of the forests. Other nations have learned this
lesson, but we have gone on in a hapbazard way,
neglecting to protect the forests, and suffering the
consequences.

A QUESTION THAT NEEDS MORE STUDY.

From The Indianapolis Journal. From The Indianapeas sources.
One result of the great fires in the Northwest will be to arouse a deeper interest in the question of the preservation and pracetton of our forests. It is one of the mysterious laws of nature that good shall proceed out of evil, and to offset the ghastly record of the forest fires there will be some advantage growing out of this horrible experience.

BETTER METHODS WOULD REDUCE DAN-GER.

From The Providence Journal.

The serious forest fires in the Northwest emphasize the need of greater precautions against such configurations. What is required is a systematic method of fighting the flames under the direction of the public authorities. Little will be accomplished as long as the present lack of system prevails.

THERE SHOULD BE UNTIMBERED BELTS From The Philadelphia Press.

From The Philadelphia Press.

The unnecessary destruction of forest trees is always to be deplored, but every forest settlement should have a belt of untimbered land between it and the forest about it. The latter, especially if a pine forest, is always in danger of being swept at certain periods by an uncontrollable conflueration. An ordinary logging camp, or even a forest village, with its too limited area of cleared space, offers no barrier to such a fire, but rather adds more fuel to the flames.

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY TO SAVE THE TREES

From The Brooklyn Standard-Union. The forest free in Wisconsin are a public calamity. It is a great pity the science of forestry and the habits of the people in using fire out of doors could not be so practically applied as to prevent the sweeping away in conflatrations of vast areas of trees that should be the inheritance of generations to

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Lawrence, J—Court opens at 10:79 a. m. Motions, Calendar called at 11 a. m. Class IV—Cash ve. Herosey, Cardwell vs. Rogers, McCahill vs. MacGregor. Class VI—James vs. Ellis, McCahill vs. MacGregor. Class VI—James vs. Ellis, Class VI—Walker vs. Tallot, Iron Malt Chemical Company vs. Morrissey, fr. Class VIII—Thierbach vs. Thierbach, Central Gas and El. F. Co. vs. Malitland, Macdonald vs. Crow, Taylor vs. Taylor, Selfert vs. Mulligan, McKay vs. McKay, Peoples Hank vs. Thompson, Slobey vs. New-York Times Publishing Company, People, etc., vs. New-York Times Publishing Company, People, etc., vs. New-York Times Publishing Company, People, etc., vs. American Steam Boller Insurance Company of New-York City, Brandt vs. Falkenberg, McCahill vs. MacGregor, Union Insurance Company of New-York City, Brandt vs. Falkenberg, McCahill vs. MacGregor, Union Insurance Company of New-York, Scott vs. Continental Insurance Company of New-York, Scott vs. Continental Insurance Company of New-York, Scott vs. Esperior Court—Special Term—Becess, Supreme Court—Special Term—Becess, Supreme Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions, Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1013, Barker vs. Barker, No. 1014, Block vs. Buperior Court—Special Term—Before McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions, Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1013, Barker vs. Barker, No. 1014, Block vs. Ruperior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—General Term—Adjourned for the term. Superior Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. Vivol.

iperior Court—Trial Term—Parts 4, 18 and aperior Court—Trial Term—Parts 4, 18 and arrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. arrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—No. Estate of Gilgar (infants) at 10:30 a. m. Wills probate: William A. Hardt, Augustus Schrader, adall L. Gibson, James McGuire, Frederick Kaube, cry Sanderson, Ernestine Albers, Elizabeth Burnhaulot Roosevelt, at 10:30 a. m.; Eliza V. Gult, Thomas lot Roosevelt, at 10:30 a. m.; Eliza V. Gult, Thomas arty, Engl Wallace, George W. Decker, Mary A.

Eillot Roosevelt, at 10:30 a. m.; Eilza V. Gait, Thomas Gearty, Emily Wallace, George W. Decker, Mary A. Sacor, at 2 p. m.
Surrogate's Court.—Trial Term—Before Arnold S.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m.—Nos. 340, 961, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 987, 988, 989, 991, 992.
Common Pleas—Guity Term—Adjourned sine die. Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die. Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Pryor, J.—Court opens at 11 a. m. Motions.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I. II and III—Adjourned for the term.
City Court—General Term—Before Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.
City Court—Special Term—Before Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.
City Court—Trial Term—Parts I. II. III and IV.—Adjourned for the term. REFEREES APPOINTED.

Bupreme Court, By O'Brien, J. Barretts-S. L. H. Ward.

THE ZANZIBAR CLOVE CROP SHORT.

ADVANCED PRICES PREDICTED-HEAVY STOCKS

HELD BY ENGLISH SPECULATORS. An extensive importer of cloves showed a Tribune reporter on Saturday recent advices from Zanzibar, saying that the crop of cloves now being gathered there will be a short one and that as Zanzibar is the principal source of supply prices are likely soon to be materially advanced. The importer said: "The present price of cloves, only 44 cents a pound, is abnormally low. About three months ago the price was 51/2 cents, but a serious lecline was precipitated by the failure of a heavy

months ago the price was by cents, but a servey decline was precipitated by the failure of a heavy holder of the spice in London. There has been much speculation in cloves, and prices have rarely been so low as now. The normal price is from 9 cents a pound upward. One year, about sixteen or seventeen years ago, when there was a duty on cloves that has since been removed, the price was 50 cents a pound.

"It is reported that the Zanzibar crop will be 50 per cent short. Should this be true, its effect will be largely offset by the fact that the present stock held in London is 56.82 bales, which is enough to supply the American and European demand for twelve months. If, however, this stock, which is strongly held by speculators, is to be depended upon for supplying the world, higher prices must rule. The American and European markets, not including the London supply, are bare of stock, and recent large shipments from Bombay to China indicate that the East Indian stock must now be small. A heavy demand from Bombay will be necessary to offset this drainage, and past experience has shown that the Bombay merchants will secure supplies direct from Zanzibar at considerably higher prices than Europeans are prepared to pay. The annual supply of cloves ranges from 80.600 to about 109.000 bales."

HE HAS GONE OVER TO THE ROMAN CHURCH

THE REV. W. C. CLAPP, A HIGH CHURCH EPISCO PALIAN, RECEIVED INTO THE ROMAN COMMUNION.

Another clergyman who is well known in Epis

copal high church circles has gone over to the Roman Catholic Church. He is the Rev. Walter Cayton Clapp. Mr. Clapp was received into the Roman Catholic Church on Friday by Father Elliott, at the Paulist Fathers' Church, Fifty-ninth st. and Ninth-ave. He is about thirty-two years id, and was born in this city, where his father was a prominent business man and a deacon in the Bap-Church of the Redeemer, in Harlem. Capp was graduated from Ameerst College in the class of 1883. He studied medicine for about a year and then deciced to give it up and go into the mit istry. He was a student in the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church, in this city, for two years. After the completion of his studies and ordination Mr. Clapp became assistant minister of Calvary Church, Baltimore, At the same time ie was the pastor in charge of St. Mary's, a chape! for colored people, in the same city. Calvary Church has been the cause of some trouble in the Episcopal Church, and it is said that Bishop Paret, or Maryland, consured its clergy for ritualistic prac-Maryland, censured its clergy for ritualistic practices a short time ago. In 1892 Mr. Clapp became professor of Exegests in the Nashotah Theological Seminary, Wisconsin. He resigned his professorship not long ago. Mr. Capp has been traveling in Europe for some time, and in his travels visited Rome, and soon afterward he announced his determination to enter the Church of Rome. He is now with the Paulist Fathers, in West Fifty-minth-st. Father Hewlit, the superior, who is also a graduate of Amherst College and a convert to Catholicism, affirmed the report of Mr. Clapp's conversion. Father Hewlit still he had known Mr. Capp only a short time, and that some time this week Mr. Clapp would go to St. Thomas's College. In Washington, to study, so as to be eligible to the Roman priesthood.

BARNARD ENTERS ITS SIXTH YEAR. A GROWTH FAR BEYOND ALL EXPECTATIONS

DIFFICULTY AN PROVIDING ACCOMMODATIONS. Barnard College enters upon the sixth year of its existence this month. During that period it has grown far beyond the expectations of its most sanguine supporters, and has proved that there is an increasing demand among the girls of New-York City for a college education. The most perplexing question to confront the college authorities this fall was how to accommodate an undergraduate department of over eighty students-to provide the necessary cloakrooms, lunchroom, study rooms, and, in addition, three recitation least twenty-five. The best solution of this probem seemed to be to move the department of botany, as well as that of physics, into adjacent quarters. Both of these departments require a large amount of laboratory room, which is not available for general class rooms, and while their moval from the main building is much to be regretted, it was the only means by which some elief from the overcrowded condition could be secured. It was discouraging in the spring, when nineteen sopnomores decided to elect chemistry, and there was accommodation for only nine, but room has been added to the laboratory, and additional desk facilities have thus been gained.

Dr. Gregory, who is in charge of the botanical department, returned from Europe last week, hav-

ost of the graduates of Barnard who wished teach have been fortunate in securing good po-ons. A member of the first graduating class recently beer appointed head of the Latin Greek department in the Jersey City High

scholarship in memory of Miss Ella Weed, by the pupils of Miss Annie Brown's school,

School.

The scholarship in memory of Miss Ella Weed, raised by the pupils of Miss Annie Brown's school, with which Miss Weed was associated for so many years, will be available this fall. The fund is not quite complete, but so large a part has been already subscribed that Miss Brown generously offered the income to the college for immediate use. The competitive scholarship, offered by the trustees of the college to that student who in June should pass the best entrance examination to the freshman class, was won by Miss Ida Eloise Wells, of Rahway, N. J.

In graduate work Columbia College offers to women, through Barnard College, upon the same terms as to men, ninety-two different courses of study, all counting in the qualifications required for the degrees of M. A. and Ph. D. Of these fourteen courses are in philosophy and psychology; fourteen courses are in education, twelve of which are given at the Teachers' College, twenty courses are in Semitic languages; six courses are in Germanic languages; six courses are in Greek; twelve courses are in Latin, six courses are in English, and one is in rhetoric. In addition to these courses, all of which are given at Columbia College and the Teachers' College, there are also university courses offered in botany, chemistry and physics. There is a strong inclination among the received throughout the year for work in that department.

DR. G. F. PENTECOST DEFENDS THE BIBLE. The Rev. Dr. George F. Pentecost, of the Maryle-London, England, preached in the Rev. Dr. John Hail's church, in Fifth-ave., yesterday morning, a sermon of Bible literary criticism. The questions raised now were, he said, "Have we a sure word of God? Isn't it an evolution of religious literature? Can we take the back drawn on Heaven?" "The Bible experts have set up a dogma of infailibility," he continued, "and isk us to consent to it. Better the old-time view of John Wesley as to the source of the Bible, who said: The Bible was written by either good or bad men. Bad men could not and would not; good men must have written the Book. The trouble with the scientists is that they are hunding for inspiration by dissecting the Bible, while the theory of finding a soul by cutting up a body has long since been exploded. "The Bible is a peerless Book, it is the oldest Book in the world. Scientists acknowledge that it is great historically. God is raising from the dead in Assyrfa and Egypt wondrous evidences of the truth of the Book that is now assailed in the house of its friends. Who has ever proposed to improve on the Ten Commandments? Every effort to destroy the Bible has failed. It is indeed a sure word of prophecy." have written the Book.' The trouble with the scien

DR. PARKHURST AND MISSION CHURCHES. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst did not occupy his pulpit at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. The assistant pastor of the church, the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, preached to a large congregation. Dr. Parkhurst the morning at the Church of the Sea and Land, in the morning at the Church of the Sea and Land, in Henry-st., and in the afternoon at the mission-house of the Madison Square Church, at Thirtieth-st, and Third-ave. The Church of the Sea and Land has recently become a part of the mission work of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation, and, with the Third-ave, church-house, has received a large share of his thought and energies. Dr. Parkhurst will probably not occupy his own puipit until the last Sunday in this month.

THE CABLE SPLICED YESTERDAY.

The Commercial Cable Company's new cable, which was laid up the Bay from Coney Island to Pier A a week ago yesterday, was spliced to the main cable off Manhattan Beach yesterday morning. Messages were exchanged over the cable between the Newwere exchanged over the cable between the New-York office and the company's station at Canso. N. S. The cable worked perfectly, and the company's officials are highly pleased with the result of prinsing the cable direct to the city. This is the first and only cable actually landing in the city. The cable formerly landed at Coney Island and came up through Brooklyn to this city. The introduction of trolley-cars in Brooklyn and the number of electric cables in the subways caused some trouble to the Commercial cable, so it was decided to bring it direct to this city.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTER

TENS OF THOUSANDS GATHERING AT PITTSBURG.

WHAT WILL BE DONE AT THE TWENTY-EIGHTE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT-THE NEW-YORK POSTS WHICH WILL BE REPRESENTED -OTHER NEWS.

Tens of thousands of the veterans of the are gathering in Pittsburg to-day for the twenty-Army of the Republic. Few New-York posts will go in a body, but enough will be there to make a first-class showing, as usual. The National Commander will establish his headquarters in Parior of the Monongahela House, Pittsburg, at 1 a to-day. The Executive Committee of the Nam Council of Administration will meet there at the and the National Council itself will hold a ton, of Pennsylvania; W. P. Hays, of Ne and Thomas W. Scott, of Illinois, will report to the Adjutant-General at National Header at 7 p. m. L. T. Brown, John Lauler and D. Q. Kiser, of Pittsburg, and J. P. Ross, of Vand. Penn., have been appointed additional algo-camp, and will report to Assistant Adjutanton

New-York, under the leadership of Department Commander Shotts, will assume her usual into ential place in the National Encamp nothing undone in the way of preparation for the great gathering of the Union's defenders. "Rich Private," writing to The Tribune from Albany September 7, says:

September 1, says:

Everything is ready at Department Headquarter for the journey to Pittsburg to take part in the twenty-eighth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. All the necessary head-quarter property needed by the department whis at Pittsburg has been forwarded by express, and upon arrival of the Department Commander and his staff the headquarter-room will be at one opened, and the Assistant Adjutant-General will be ready for business. From reports received from the different posts in this department the leducations are that the Department of New-York will not be behind her sister departments as far as numbers are concerned.

cations are that the Department of New-York will not be behind her sister departments as far as numbers are concerned.

The Department of New-York will be the fourth department in line this year. Pennsylvania, in accordance with the seniority of charter, is fourth but as the encampment is held in the State of Pennsylvania she will have this year the second post of honor, and will be the rear division.

Since writing you last Post No. 567, at Lawrence, Queens County, has been mustered into the department by Comrade D. B. P. Mott, of Post No. 57, Williard Richardson Post, No. 571, at Erieville, Mallson County, will be mustered into the department on September 15. Comrade W. F. Faulkner, of Post No. 159, has been detailed as mustering officer. The following party joins the headquarter train on its arrival at Albany Sunday evening: Assistant Adjutant-General McCormack and wife, Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General P. J. O'Connor and wife, Comrade Ostrander, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Comrade Cunton, Past Commander of Post No. 644, of this city.

General Orders 9 and 10, National Headquarter, will not be sent out to the department posts unil the return of the headquarter staff from Pittaburg.

Among the prominent persons who will take part in the naval veterans' parade to-day in Pitts burg will be the Governor of Pennsylvania and his staff in uniform, and the mayors of the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. At the dog-watch this evening in the old City Hall the Governor will make an address of welcome to the naval veterana, and the mayors of the two cities will also mike addresses. Daniel Ashworth, National aide of the Admirai J. A. Winslow Navai Veteran Association, of Pittsburg, will make the presentation ad-

dress and act as officer of the deck. The twenty-second annual convention of the Union ex-Prisoners of War will be held in Pitte-burg to-day, to-morrow and Wednesday, The headquarters will be at the Monongahela House, where all ex-prisoners of war are asked to register. The annual convention will meet to-morrow at i p. m. in the United States District Courtroom (third floor Postoffice Building), Pittsburg. The mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny City will welcome the National Association and all Union ex-Prisoners of War to the hospitality of both cities to-morrow evening. The campure of Union ex-Prisoners of War will open at 8 p. m. on Wednesday, in Old City Hall. For the first time in its history the organization will have a parade as an

association. Lafavette Post, No. 140, furnishes Department Commander Shotts a special escort to Pittsburg. Its members went in a special car hast evening under the supervision of Commander E. G. Tuckerman The escort is composed of Comrades Henry H Blascheck, J. F. Blackgrove, A. S. Blake, J. C. Banks, H. A. Beatty, A. F. Boutecan, Henry P. Butler, H. F. Bartlett, Dr. J. S. Beyer, J. F. Conway, A. J. Casse, A. G. Dick, George F. Dillon, W. Lee Darling, Daniel T. Everts, H. Fiint, W. H. Hambier, H. J. Hewlett, W. A. Hatch, J. B. Hyde, Knight, J. Long, jr., J. A. Luckey, W. H. Simmon, W. L. Montoux, George Miller, Meredith L. Jones, A. D. Marvin, W. B. Parkinson, H. R. Roake, W. L. Sheppard, R. L. Salisbur Thain, E. G. Tuckerman, Dr. F. A. Whitfield, R. G. Vassar and E. L. Zain At the reunion of the 17th Connectic Veterans' Association, at Greenwich are, a committee was appointed to obt pare data for a historical volume of the 18th Arman, Department Commander of Army; Colonei Henry Huss, of the Natury staff; Colonel John N. Farquhar Charles J. Chatfield, Senator L. F. Jon Dr. Hall, General Wooster and Juds Mills. The following were elected of association: President, Isaac L. Mead dents, Edgar Butteny, Martin Cash, J. George Philips, Rufus Wakeman, Caj Wood, Benjamin Brinkerhoff, Charles Benjamin Peck and Morris Jones, see H. Porter, Bridgeport; treasurer, Patr. Past Commander Osbon, of Naval F has made the annual demand upon sioners of Charitles and Correction in Association of Commanders and Qua G. A. R., city and county of New-Yor is chairman, for presentation to the funds for the "relief of indigent soliding to the funds for the "relief of indigent soliding to the funds for the "relief of indigent soliding to the "reli A. D. Marvin, W. B. Parkinson, H. R. Parkin, J. D. f of the

Association of Commanders G. A. R., city and country of New York, of which he is chairman, for presentation to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the necessary funds for the "reflef of indigent soldiers, sailors and marines and the families of those deceased," as provided for in Chapter 261, Laws of 1888. It is now the duty of each post commander to flie his annual application for this relief, sending one copy to the Charity Commissioners and another to the Country Clerk. These applications must be on the not later than October 31 to be effective under the reading of the rules governing the payment of these relief funds.

One hundred survivors of the 6th New-York Heavy Artillery held their fifth annual reunion at Yonkers last Monday, as guests of Kitching Post, No. 90. Coionel Stephen Baker presided and introduced its first colonel, General William H. Morris who congratulated those present on the return of their reunion. These officers were elected: Presidents—Major Harry B. Hall, Capitain William Ferris, Capitain George Borland and Samuel B. Plerce; secretary, L. H. Blakely, historiam Major Frederick Shonnard; treasurer, Watson Vrederburgh; recording secretary, George S. Gordon, The next meeting will be held at Peeltskill on September 2, 1895. Among those present were Department-Commander Shotts, Past Commander Babcock, of Rice Post; Police Capitain J. B. Eakin, of the George Post, and Lleutenant McIntosh, of the Naval Reserve.

cer-st. station; Charles Stevens, of Oliver Illeace Post, and Lieutenant McIntosh, of the Naval Reserve.

Comrade W. C. Reddy gives notice that the Resemental Association of the likth New-York Volunter's dist Brigade, 1st Division, 19th Corps, will hold its twenty-second annual reunion on the battlefield of Winchester. September 19, and will wrisited of Winchester. September 19, and will wrisited the work of the litth the city of Winchester of the work of the litth, to be addressed by officer of both sides in the valley campaign of 1864. The Trunk Line Railroad Association offers a roughtrip ticket for one fare over its lines from New-York, 3880, tickets to be goo. going. September if and 18; returning, to September 22, inclusive, an organization has been started whose object to protect the American flag and not permit 1886 for advertising or other purposes of the kind. September in the flying of foreign flags upon permit in the control of the september of the flying of the list of the inclusive september in the flying of foreign flags upon permit in the inclusive september in the flying of foreign flags upon permit in the inclusive september in the flying of foreign flags upon permit in the flying of flower in the flying of the kind. September in the flag of the kind of the flying of flower in the flying of flower in the flying of the kind of Court in the flying of the kind of the flying of the kind of

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FUROPEAN ADVERTISERS will find the London office of The Tribune, 75 Freet Street, E. C. a convenient place to leave their advertisements for selection in The Tribune.